

LETTER FROM SALISBURY

ENGLAND'S PREMIER HAS A WORD

The Question Is Being Considered by His Government and Proposals Are Now Before the Authorities at Washington.

LONDON, March 22.—Lord Salisbury has written a letter to Sir James Stansfeld, who was Chairman of the recent demonstration in the House of Commons in favor of the principle of arbitration in settling disputes between Great Britain and the United States, acknowledging the receipt of the memorial adopted at the meeting. In his letter Lord Salisbury says:

"I am glad to be able to inform you that this memorial is receiving the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and I propose to give the direction indicated by the memorial as soon before the Government of the United States."

SALISBURY.

The memorial referred to continued the following:

"Without expressing any opinion upon pending controversies, we would earnestly press the advisability of promptly concluding some treaty arrangement by which all disputes between Great Britain and the United States could be referred for adjudication to some permanent tribunal, the records of which would be available to them in the coming interest of the world."

In moving the adoption of the memorial Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, formerly President of the Local Government Board, submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

"That the Chairman be instructed to forward the memorial, when signed, to the President of the United States, to the Prime Minister, and to the leader of the House of Commons, with an expression of the earnest desire of this meeting that no time may be lost in taking action thereupon."

He said that almost twenty-eight years ago he enlisted the almost unanimous vote of the House of Commons in favor of arbitration on

in his issue to-morrow the *Daily News*, under the caption of "A Break in the Clouds," under the signature of Lord Salisbury's reply to Sir James Stansfeld, which it describes as the most hopeful word that has been had for a long time from the Prime Minister. The paper says that it

consideration of the memorial by the Government into action.

The *DEBS* were elsewhere traces the arbitration movement from the resolutions adopted by the American Congress in 1890, and the House of Commons in 1893, and from President Cleveland's message in the latter year. It proceeds to the 19th of March, when the Prime Minister approved the matter up with the unanimous vote of the Cabinet. He intimated to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States, that should President Cleveland's speech upon the subject of Conciliation be adopted by the House of Commons, which requested him to invite negotiations with this Government with a view to establishing a system of arbitration, the British Government would welcome such an invitation. It then, then nothing has been done, we hope except that Lord Salisbury's letter means that substantive proposals have been made.

The Chronicle will to-morrow congratulate Lord Salisbury on the action he has taken to secure arbitration, and it is doubtful if it will regret that the United States will reciprocate Britain's offer of good will.

VENEZUELA'S DISPUTE.

We Should Be Glad to Hear that She and England Had Settled It.

"I believe that every one in the United States should be glad to hear at any moment that Great Britain and Venezuela had settled their differences and relieved the United States of its long, tedious, and thankless labor."

M. HERBETTE MUST GO HOME.

Kaiser and the Chancellor.—BERLIN, March 22. It is now conceded on all sides that M. Herbetie, the French Ambassador, must be recalled by his Government, and very speedily, too. The position described in these despatches on Feb. 10 has become intolerable. M. Herbetie has made himself so obnoxious to the Emperor that his Ministry is reported to have on more than one occasion presented him from Berlin in order to avoid the duty of receiving him. M. Herbetie's rank as dean of the diplomatic corps would naturally bring him often into personal contact with the Emperor than if some other diplomat held the rank, and there is reason to believe that a personal meeting with the Emperor is as much to be feared by the Ambassador as it is offensive to the Emperor.

The feud between them is of long standing, and has been the cause of much of the mutual dislike and distrust which has lately manifested itself disagreeably to many of the German

cause of his exceptionally brusque manner. As Imperial Chancellor, he has become almost intolerable. The consequence has been that Prince Hohenlohe has formally asked M. Bismarck to appoint M. Herbert's successor, and the German Ambassador to Paris has advised the Chancellor that the difficulty experienced by M. Bismarck in sending to Berlin an Ambassador who would be *passim grato* to the Berlin press is likely to be overcome by the acceptance of the nomination of M. Dervis, formerly French ambassador to London.

No. 2, which left Detroit on Saturday morning with a cargo of 500 tons of coal, made her way through the ice field, 200 miles, in about seven-four hours. She reached her sister ship, the *James S. Smith*, in the ice field, where she had been waiting for six weeks, and managed to get her into open water this afternoon. They are headed for Connecticut, but about 5 o'clock this ice, under a force of a northwest wind, closed in on the ship's stern, forcing the boats to turn and make for ice. They are now near the harbor entrance, and the lighthouses are lit up for their benefit.

Two Philadelphia Marks Found on Ship.—The schooner *Jonathan Sawyer*, March 25. Two Philadelphia marks, the first on top of mast, together with their numbers, numbering thirty persons, on Feb. 5 at the Havana spilled from Philadelphia for Cuba in command of Capt. Rice, who had with him a crew of 30 men. The day following he passed out at the bayward again for her destination, and from that day till she has been never heard of since. The day following she passed out at the bayward again for her destination, in command of Capt. Tunnel. She was loaded with phosphate rock. There was a crew of 30 men on her.

The Schooner Jonathan Sawyer Floated.—The schooner *Jonathan Sawyer*, from *Martha* with a cargo of sugar, which went ashore at the outer bar at Sandy Hook on Thursday, as floated at 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and proceeded to her dock. It took ten minutes laid to.